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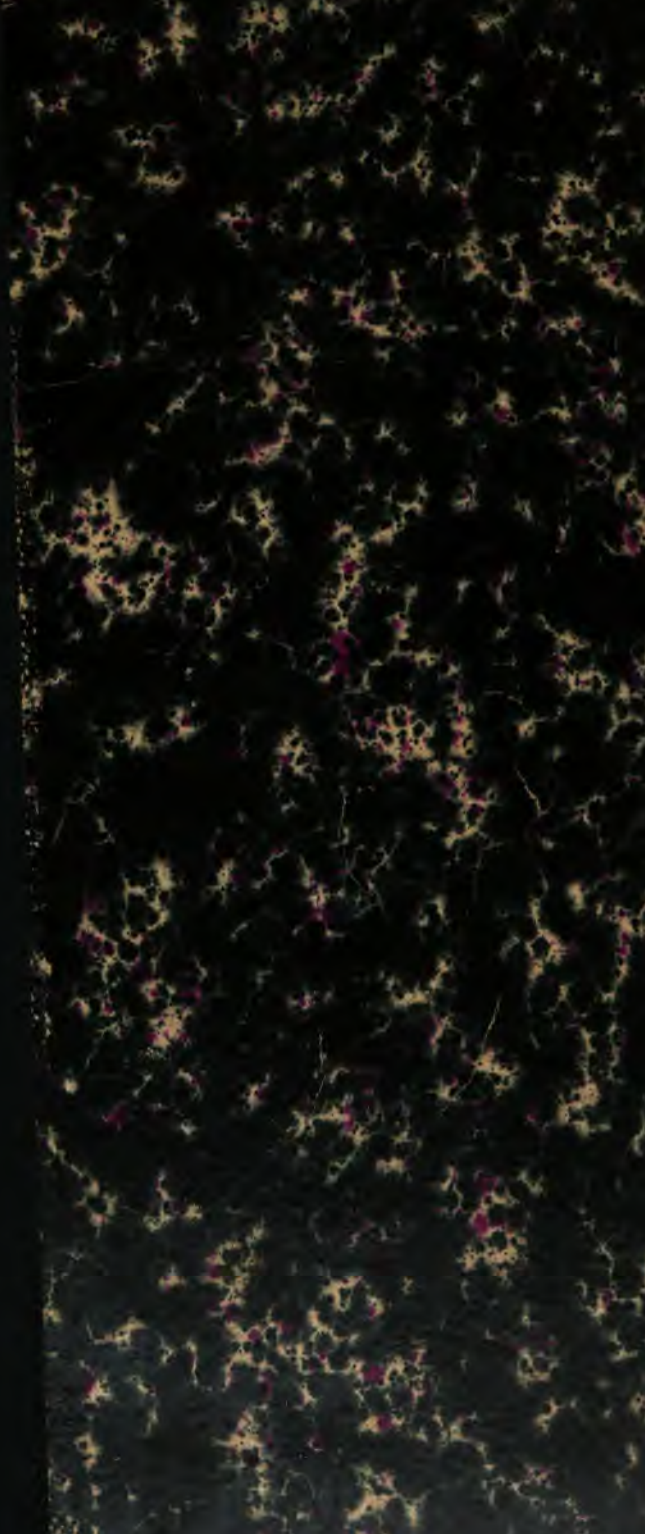
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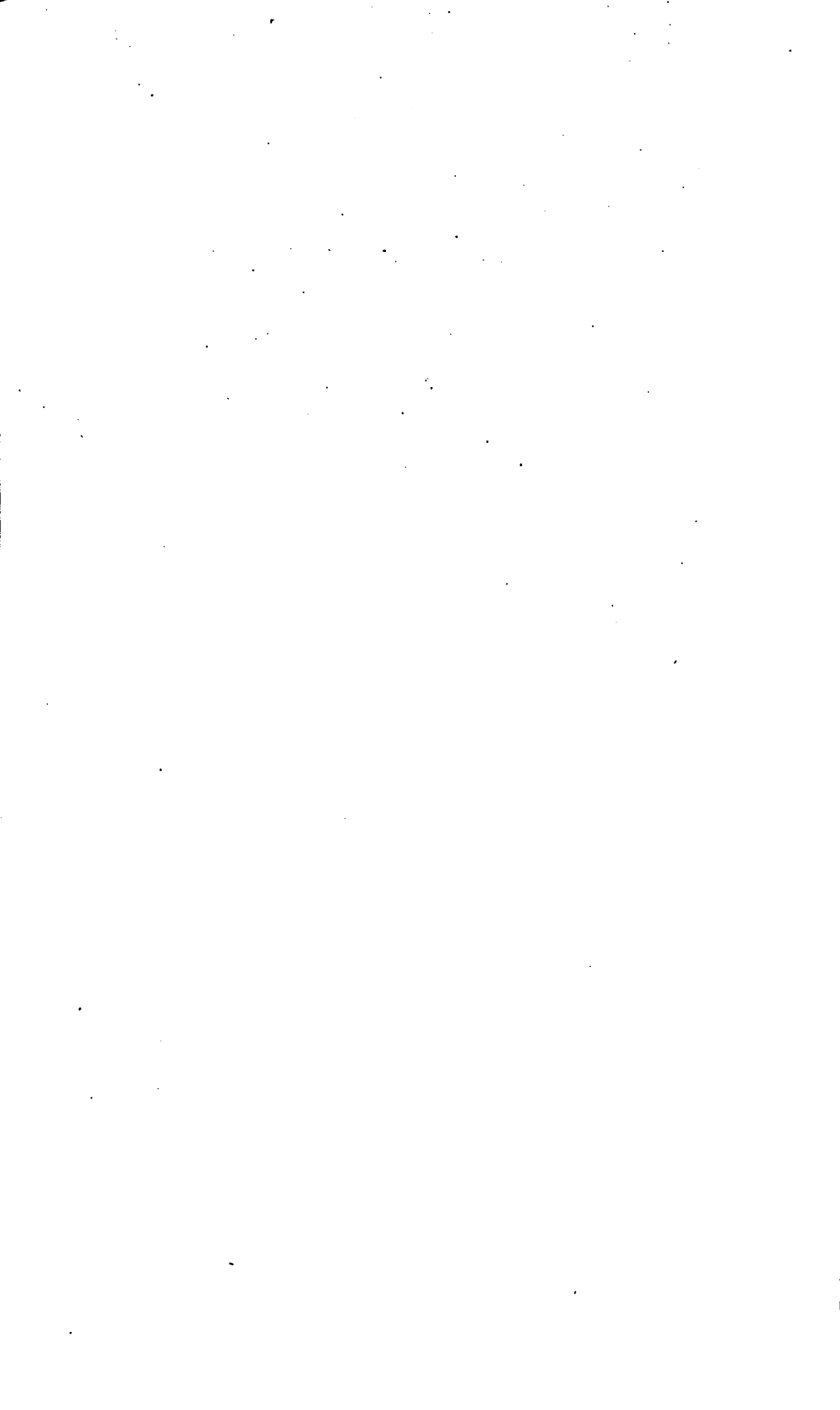
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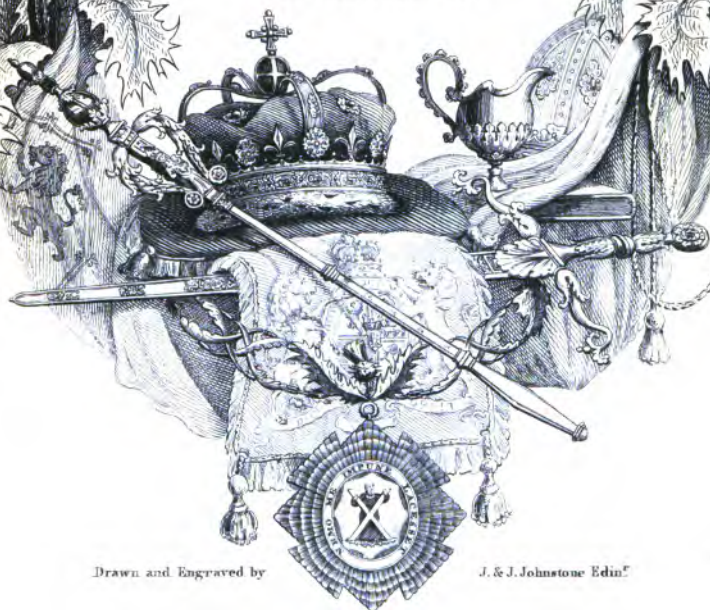


DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON.



**HISTORICAL
AND
DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOVNT OF
THE
PALACE
AND
CHAPEL-ROYAL
OF
HOLYROODHOVSE.**

WITH EIGHT ENGRAVINGS.



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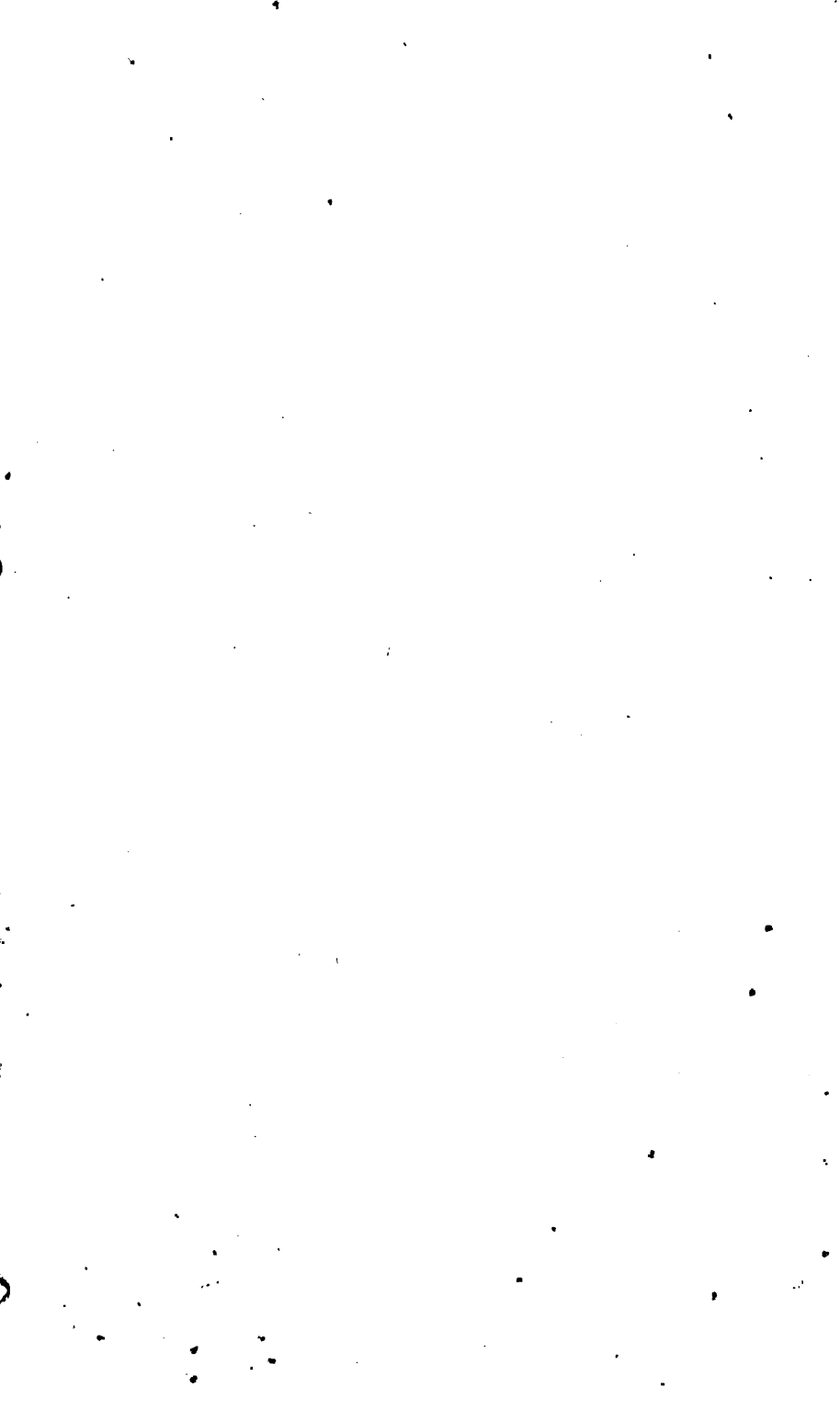
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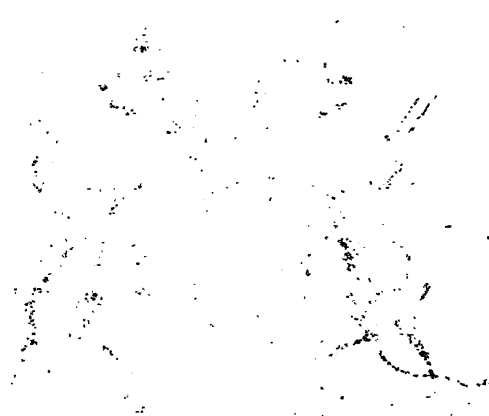
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HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOUNT OF THE
PALACE AND CHAPEL ROYAL
OF
Holyroodhouse.

With Eight Engravings.



Ancient Horologe in the Royal Garden at Holyroodhouse.

Proof

PUBLISHED BY
J. CUNNINGHAM, 15. BANK STREET;
AND
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EDINBURGH. .
10TH AUGUST.
1826.

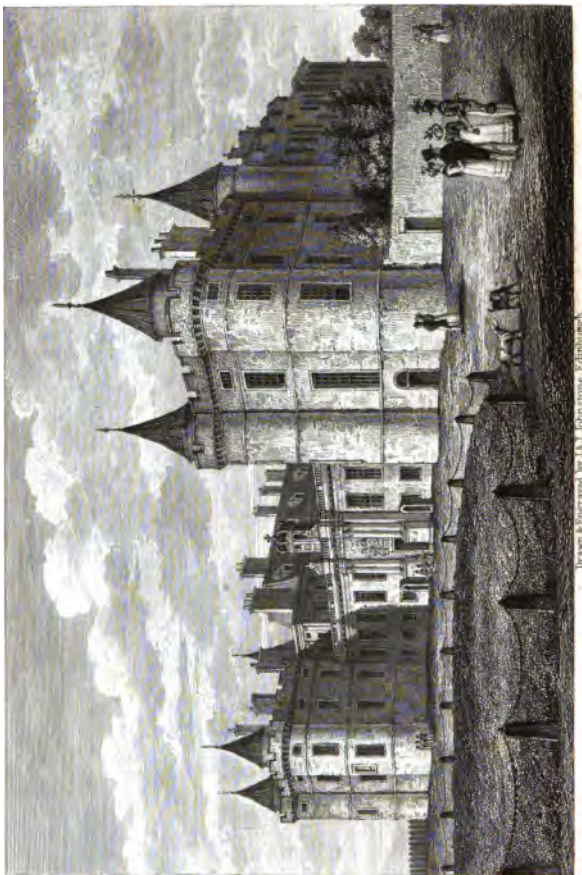
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LOWELL BEQUEST.



PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

WEST FRONT

PL. II.

Proof

Edinburgh Published by J. Canningham, 15 Bank Street, & J. & T. Colston, 134 High Street, 10th August 1836.





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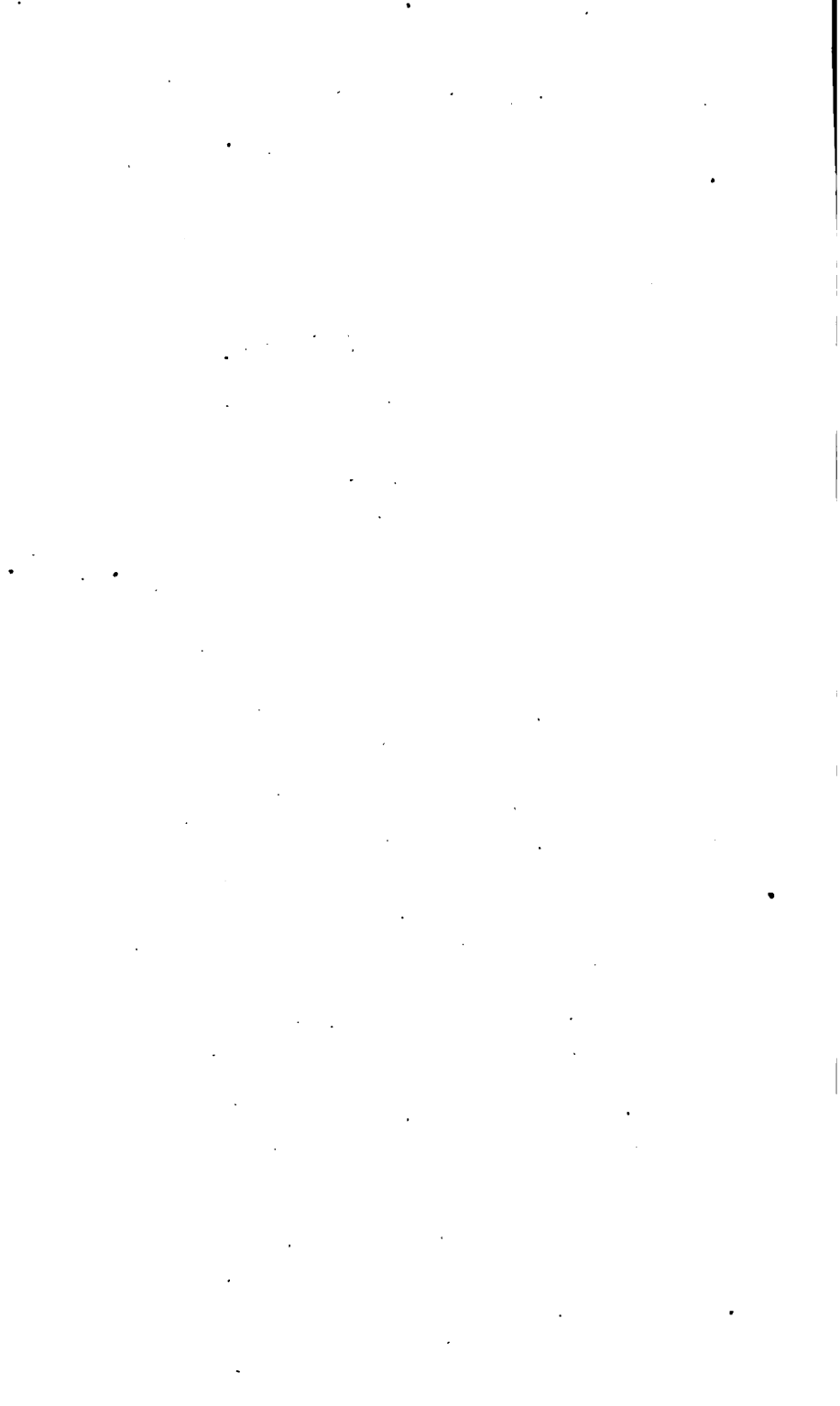
PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE,

FROM THE ROYAL GARDEN.

PL. III.

Progr.

Published by J. Cunningham, 15, North Street, Glasgow, 1830.





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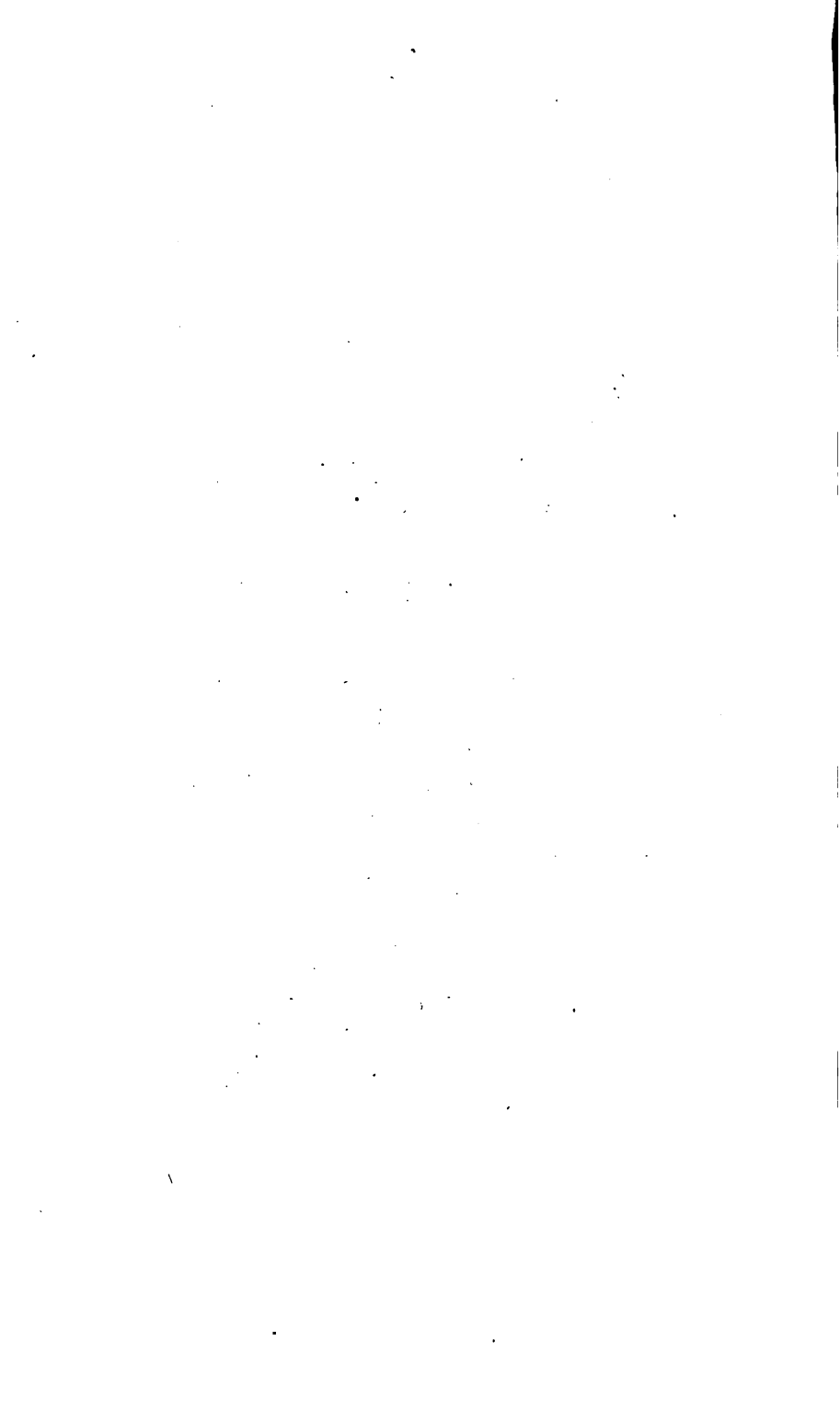
PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

EAST FRONT.

PL. IV.

Page

Published by J. A. Johnston at the Park Street, 184 High Street, 18th August 1846.



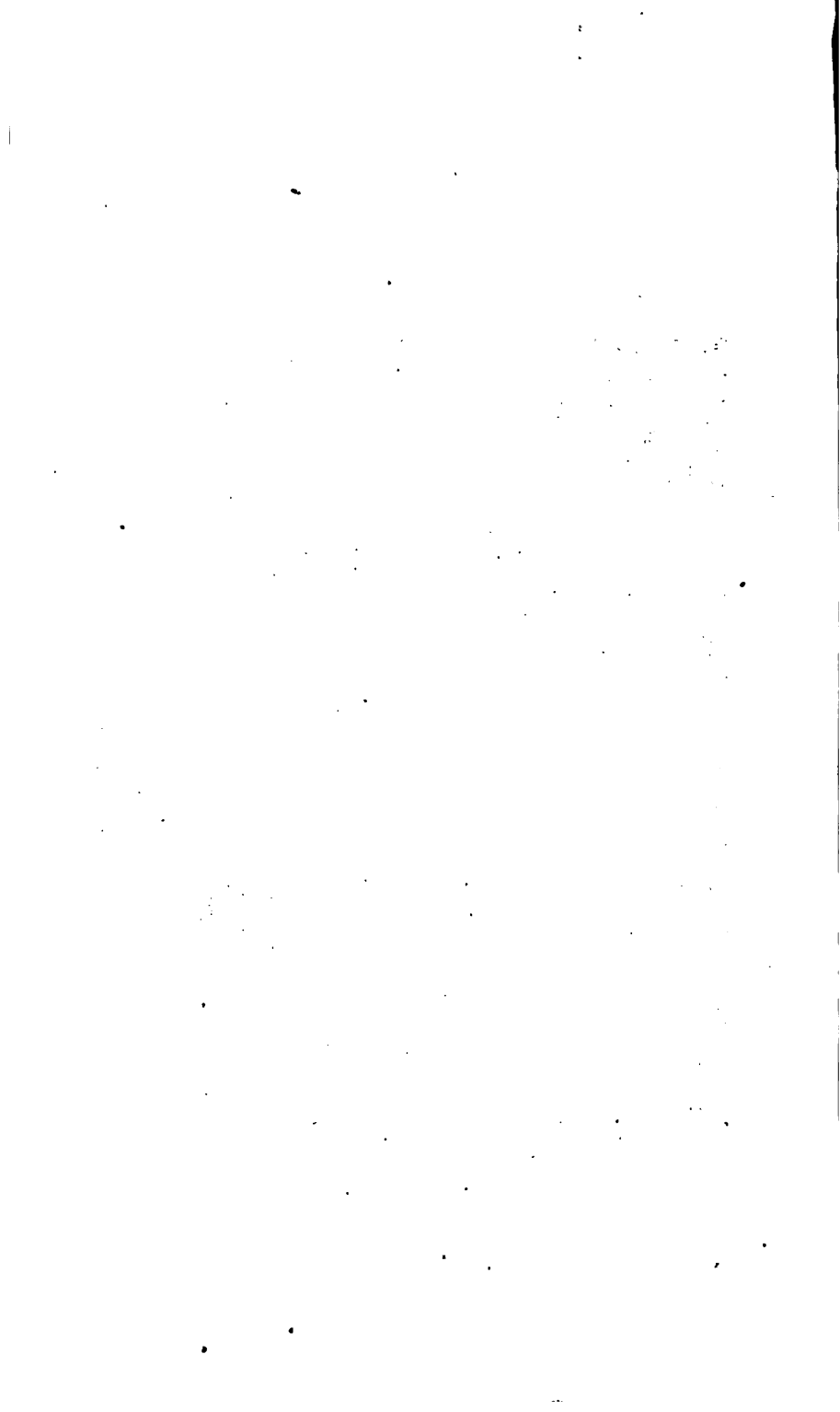


PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.
INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE.

PL. V.

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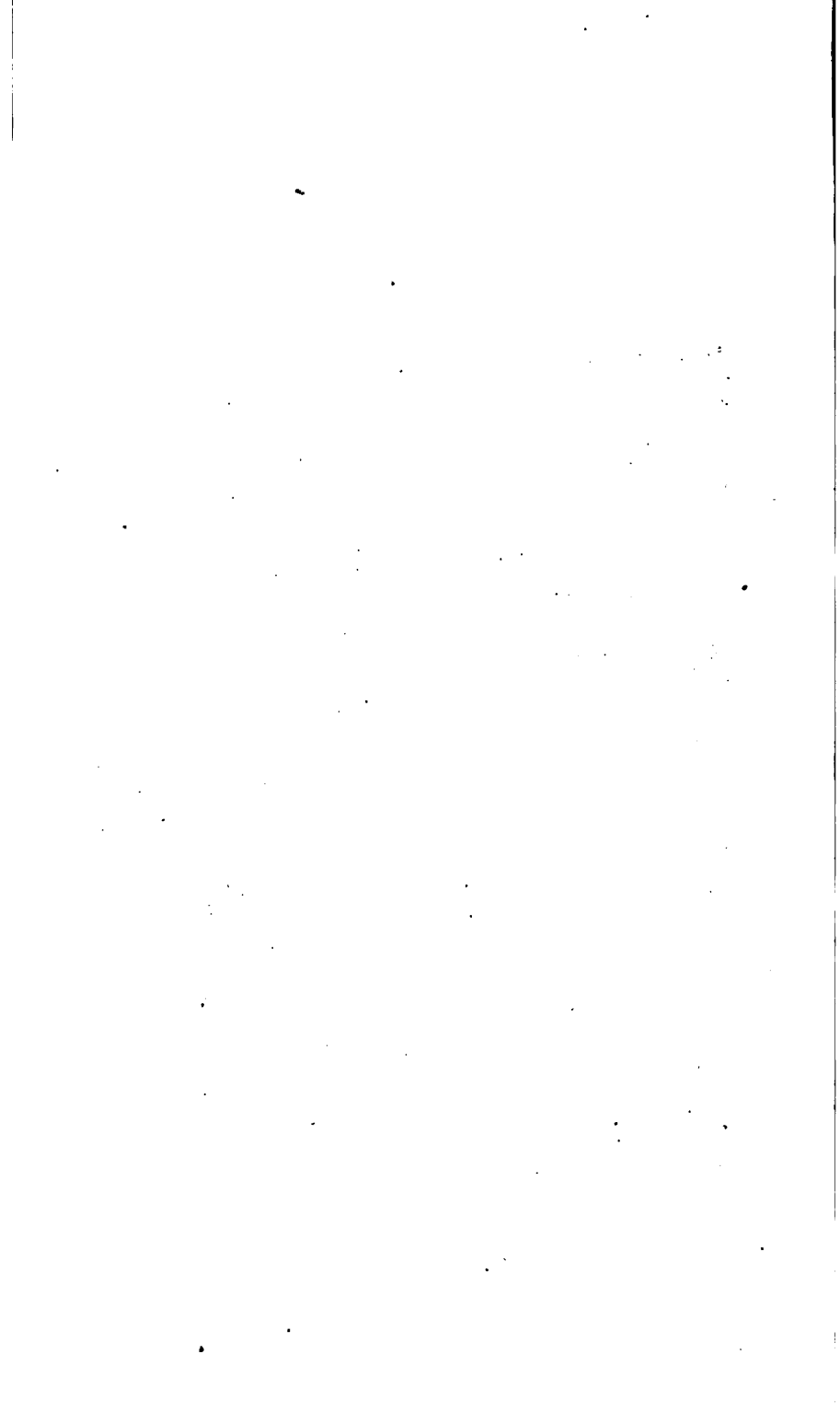
PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE,

STATE ROOM.

PL.VI

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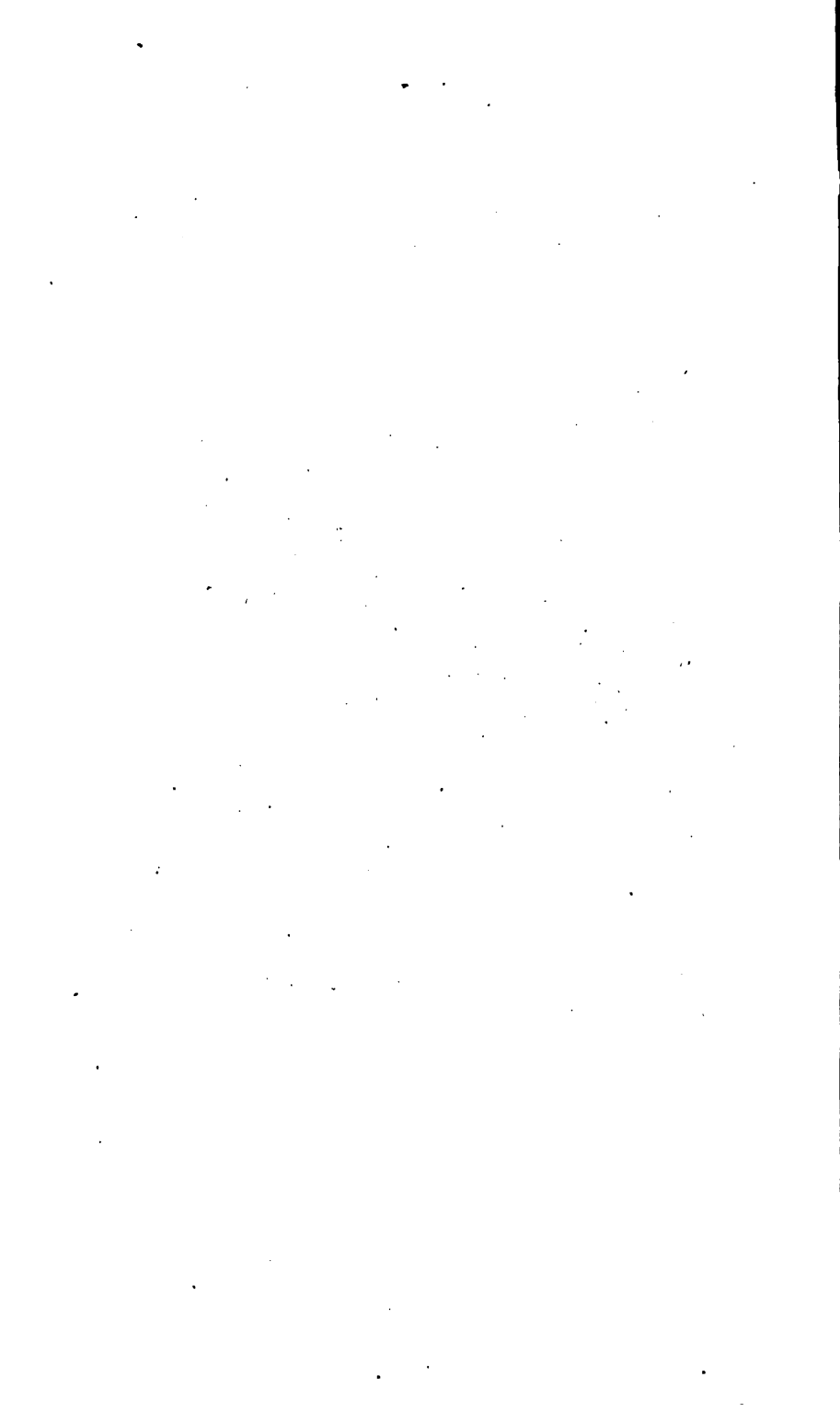


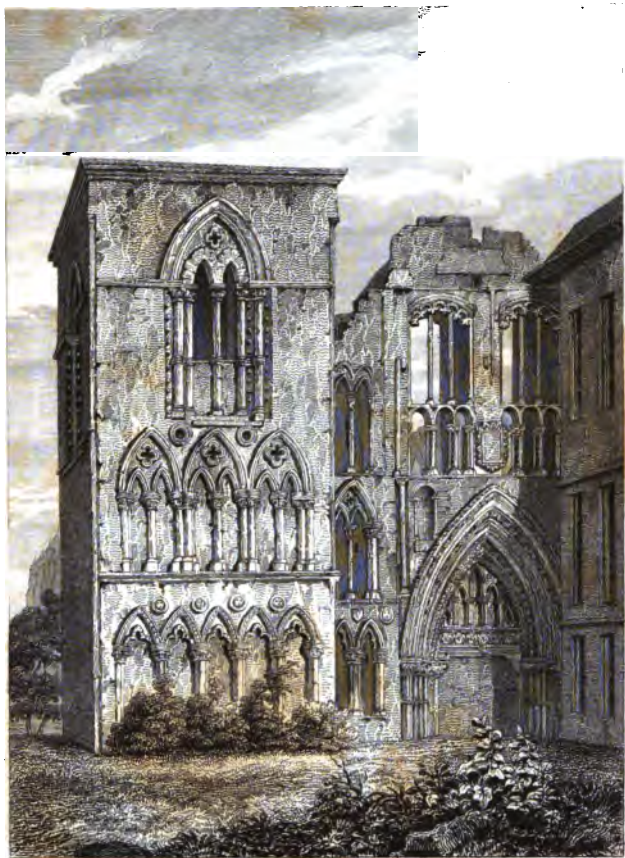
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PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE,
STATE ROOM.
PL. VI.

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CHAPEL-ROYAL OF HOLYROODHOUSE. PL. VII.
WEST FRONT.

Proof.

Edinburgh, Published by J. Cunningham 20. Bank Street, & R. & L. Bell 104. High Street 10th August 1826





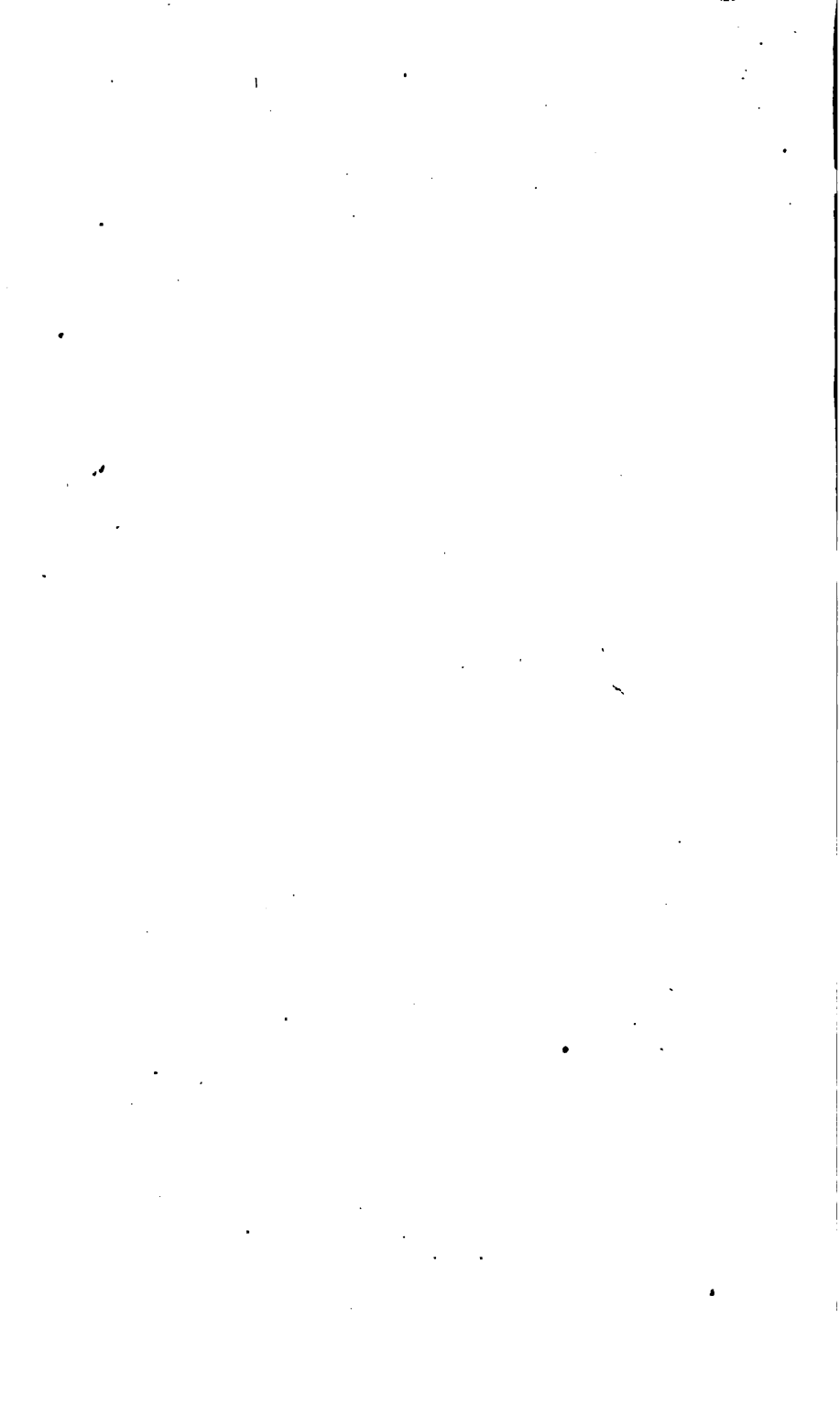
Drawn & Engraved by J. & J. Johnston, Edinburgh.

CHAPEL-ROYAL OF HOLYROODHOUSE, PL.VIII.

INTERIOR. LOOKING EAST.

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Edinburgh. Published by J. Cunningham, 25 Bank Street & J. Johnston, 134 High Street, 10th August 1826



HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

OF THE

Palace & Chapel-Royal

OF

HOLYROODHOUSE.

THE Abbey and Palace of Holyroodhouse, both of them most notable in Scottish history, are situated at the eastern and lower extremity of the long hill upon which the old town of Edinburgh is built. The Palace fronts, to the westward, an open court or space, which is interposed between it and the termination of that long street called the Canongate, which, geographically considered, is but an elongation of the High Street of Edinburgh, as that, again, is of the Lawnmarket and Castlehill. In short, the Castle, at the west end, and the Palace and Abbey, at the other, mark the two opposite extremities of the old town. As the Palace fronts the west, it, and other contiguous buildings, completely screen from that point of view, the Abbey, which stretches, lengthways, from the north side of it, eastward. On the N. W. both are overlooked by the Caltonhill; and on the south by the huge crescent of beetling cliffs, called Salisbury Crags, behind which

rises, in the form of a camel, the hill of Arthur Seat, to the height of 656 feet above its base. Directly eastward is the open level ground, called St. Anne's Gardens, which is bounded on the east, by a high wall, at the south-east angle of which there is an opening into the Duke's Walk, so called from its having been a favourite promenade of the Duke of York, afterwards James the Seventh, when he occupied the palace. This walk, having a dead wall on its north side, and considerable meadow ground interposed between it and the north side of Arthur Seat, extends to the N. E. extremity of the King's Park, where stands on the left hand, the cairn of Nicol Muschet the murderer, of which a powerfully dramatic use has been made in the novel of *The Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

Though the situation of the Palace and Abbey, from its lowness, is far from imposing, the scenery around is as romantic as any which the most poetical imagination could conceive to exist in the vicinity of a populous city.

The Abbey.

This Abbey was founded in the year 1128 by King David the First, whose extravagant rage for building and endowing religious houses, led to his being canonized as a Saint, and, in an after age, to the remark made by his facetious descendant, James the Sixth, that "he had been ane sairsanct to the Crown." In the days of David every great undertaking was preceded by some extraordinary miracle; and, accordingly, we are told by monkish historians, that the following one suggested to the sainted Monarch the founding of the Abbey. While hunting one day in the forest of Drumseich, which covered the grounds in the vicinity of Edinburgh, he was attacked, on the very spot where the Abbey stands, by a large hart, which

overthrew both him and his horse, and was about to gore him, when an arm, shrouded in a dark cloud, placed within his hand a cross of heavenly lustre; at the sight of which the infuriated animal, sorely dismayed, fled into the depths of the forest. The night following this adventure, the King had a dream in Edinburgh Castle, which confirmed the grateful and pious design he had formed of founding the Abbey. When built, it was tenanted by a colony of Canons Regular of the Augustine Order, whom David brought from St. Andrews, and dedicated to the above Holy Cross, which was enshrined in silver, and deposited with due pomp upon the High Altar. Such was the celestial nature of this Cross, that no one could decide what were the materials of which it was composed, whether they were metallic or ligneous. However, David the Second, when invading England, took it with him, and both he and it fell into the hands of the English at the battle of Durham. In the Cathedral of Durham, it was long preserved and regarded with much veneration.

This Abbey was richly endowed by the charter of foundation*, and had other liberal grants successively conferred upon

* The following is a translation of the very beautiful Original, which is preserved in the Archives of the City of Edinburgh.

"In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in honour of the Holy Cross, the blessed Virgin Mary, and all Saints, I DAVID, by the grace of God, King of Scots, by Royal Authority, and consent of HENRY my Son, and the Bishops of my Kingdom, confirmed by my Earls and Barons, attested by the Clergy, and by divine instinct approved by the People, do grant, and perpetually confirm to the Church of the Holy Cross at Edinburgh, the several things hereafter mentioned:—That is to say, I grant to the said Church, and to the Canons regularly serving God therein, in free and perpetual alms, the Church of the Castle (of Edinburgh,) with the appurtenances and rights thereof; trial by *duel*, *water*, and *fire ordeal*, so far as appertains to the Ecclesiastical dignity; with the town of Saughton and its several divisions; and the Church and Parish of St. Cuthberts, with all things thereunto belonging; with the Church, Town, and its divisions, and the ground wherein the Church is situated; together with all the lands lying under the Castle; viz:

it by devout individuals, till at length it became the most opulent religious establishment in the kingdom. Among its other acquisitions were that of the priory of St. Mary's Isle, in the

from the well* which riseth or springeth near the corner of my garden, by the way which leads to the Church of St. Cuthbert's and, on the other hand, along the foot of the Castle-hill, to a rock at the east side of the Castle-hill, with two Chapels belonging to the said Church of St. Cuthbert's, viz. Corstorphine, with two *bovates*† and six acres of land, and the Chapel of Libberton, with two *ox-gangs*‡ together with all the rights and tithes, as well of the dead as of the living, in Legbernard, which Macbeth gave to the said Church, and I have confirmed. Also the Church of Airth in Stirlingshire, with other lands thereunto belonging; together with the several lands by me thereunto annexed, as surveyed by my officers, and others, I have given to Alwinus the Abbot, with a salt pan and 26 acres in the said Town of Airth; which Church and lands I will, that the said Canons of the Holy Cross freely hold and quietly possess for ever. And I hereby strictly enjoin, that no person presume to disturb or molest any of the said Canons, their vassals, or servants, residing on the said lands, or that any work, auxilliary or secular customs, be unjustly exacted from them.

I likewise grant to the said Canons, liberty to erect a mill upon the said lands, and to have and enjoy in Airth, all the following rights, customs, and conveniences; viz. in rivers, fishings, meadows, and pastures, and to enjoy all things necessary, in as full and ample a manner as when they were in my own possession; together with the Town of Broughton, and its respective divisions; the lands of Inverleith in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour; half of the fishings and tithes of the several fisheries belonging to the Town of St. Cuthbert's; the Towns of Pittindrech, Harnar, and Fordam, with their several divisions; and the hospital, with a carucate§ or plough of land, and a perpetual annuity of forty shillings, out of my town of Edinburgh. And for supplying the said Canons with apparel, I give to them 100 shillings, payable out of my *cain*|| at Perth, and from the duties that arise to me out of the first merchant ships that arrive at Perth; and if none shall happen

* Supposed to be the well under the well-house tower, commonly called Wallace's tower, situated at the foot of the perpendicular rock on the north side of the Castle, where there is still a constant spring of pure water, even in the dryest season.

† A bovat of land is usually taken at 15 acres, or as much as an ox can plough in a year.

‡ Organg, the same as bovat.

§ Carucate, or as much land as a plough could till in one year, reckoned in England one hundred acres.

|| The duty paid to the superior, by the tenants; but more especially, as in this place, certain petty tithes paid to the clergy for lands held off the Church.

neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright, conferred upon it by Fergus, Lord of Galloway ; Blantyre, in Clydesdale ; Rowadill, in the Isle of Harries, granted by M'Leod of Harries ; and three

to arrive, I then give to the said Church, out of my revenue in Edinburgh, the sum of 48 shillings ; out of Stirling 20 shillings, with a house, and one draught of a fishing net at the said place ; and 40 shillings out of Perth, with a house in my Town of Edinburgh, free of all duties and customs whatsoever ; together with a house in the Town of Berwick, a draught of two nets in Spitwell, a house in Renfrew, five particates,* and one draught of a net for salmon, with a right to fish for herrings. And I strictly command, that no person whatsoever presume to take from the said Canons, their vassals, or servants, any toll or duty whatever.

" I also give to the said Canons, out of my Exchequer, a perpetual annuity of ten pounds, for lighting and repairing their Church. And I command my respective officers and foresters, in the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, that they permit the said Abbott and Canons to take out of my several woods and forests as much wood as they shall have occasion for, towards building their Church, houses, and other necessary constructions. I likewise order and direct, that the vassals and servants of the said Canons shall have liberty to take of my said woods and forests, whatever wood they may have occasion for, without molestation. And I also grant, that the swine belonging to the Master or Canons of the said Church be free from Pannage†

" I also give and grant to the said Canons, one half of the *tallow*, *lard*, and *hides*, of the beasts killed in Edinburgh, with the tithes of *whales* and *sea-monsters*, due to me from the river Avon to Coldbrandspath, with the tithes of all my pleas and profits from the said Avon to the said Coldbrandspath, and the half of my pleas and profits in Argyle ; with the skins of all the rams, sheep, and lambs, belonging to Linlithgow, which die naturally, and 8 Chalders of malt, 8 of meal, 30 cart loads of brushwood from Libberton ; one of my mills of Dean, with the tenth of my mills of Libberton and Dean, and those of my new mill of Edinburgh, and Craigendsmark, as far as they appertain to me ; with all that belonged to *Vineth White* on the said rock, to be held in free and perpetual alms.

" I likewise grant to the said Canons the town of Herbergare, lying betwixt the said church and my town of Edinburgh, and that the burgesses thereof have the liberty of buying and selling goods and merchandize in open market, as freely and without molestation and reproach as any of my own burgesses. And I strictly enjoin, that no person presume to take by force any bread, ale, or other vendible commodity, without the consent of the said burgesses.

" I also grant that the said Canons be free from all tolls and customs in my several burghs and lands, in all things they deal in.

* Particate, a rood, or the fourth part of an acre of land.

† Pannage, duty on swine that fed in the King's Woods.

others in the Hebridian Islands, namely, Crusay, Oronsay, and Colunsay ; the church of Melgynch in the diocese of Dunkeld ; the church of Dalgarnock in Nithsdale ; and the church and vicarage of Kircudbright. At the period of the Reformation, the following was the amount of its annual revenue ; 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of bear, (a coarse species of barley,) 560 bolls of oats ; 500 eapons ; 2 dozen of hens ; 2 dozen of salmon ; 12 loads of salt ; besides a number of swine, and about £250 sterling in money.

In virtue of the Charter of Foundation, the Canons, as temporal Lords, in the person of their Abbot, exercised ample baronial jurisdiction over the extensive territory, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, which had been conferred upon them. They erected a burgh of barony, which consisted of that long street, extending from the front of the Abbey, westward to the Nether Bow of Edinburgh ; which from them was called, and still retains the name of the Canongate. They also erected the mills upon the Water of Leith, which still bear their original name of Canonmills. In process of time the town of North Leith was built upon part of the domains of the Abbey. At the Reformation, the whole possessions of the Abbey were

And I strictly forbid all persons from taking a poind, or making a seizure in or upon the said lands of Holy Cross, unless the Abbot refuse to do justice to the person injured. I will likewise, that the said Canons hold all the aforesaid things as fully as I enjoy my own lands. And I grant, that the said Abbot shall have his Court in as full, free, and honourable a manner as the Bishop of St. Andrews, Abbot of Dunfermline, and Abbot of Kelso enjoy theirs.

Attested by these witnesses,—Robert Bishop of St. Andrews: John Bishop of Glasgow. Henry, my son. William, my nephew. Edward, the Chancellor. Herbert, the Treasurer. Gillemichell, Earl. Gospatrick, brother of Delphin. Robert Montague. Robert de Burneville. Peter de Bruce. Norman, the Sheriff. Ogu, Leising. Gillise. William de Graham. Turstan de Creic-tune. Blemo, the Archdeacon. Alfrie, the Chaplain. And Wal-eran, the Chaplain."

secularized, and erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of its commendator John Bothwell, son to the Bishop of Orkney, who was created Baron of Holyroodhouse, a title which became extinct with him. At an after period, the superiority of the Canongate with that of its dependances, viz. :—the town of North Leith, part of Broughton, and part of the village of Pleasance, (so called from a chapel which stood there, being dedicated to our Lady of Placentia,) became vested in the person of the Earl of Roxburgh; from whom they were purchased by the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh in 1638, for the sum of 42100 merks Scots. Thus, the ancient jurisdiction possessed by the Canons of Holyroodhouse over their lands around Edinburgh, so far as barenial powers in general have not been abolished by statutes, exists entire to this day in the Magistrates and Council of that city; and is exercised for them by a Baron Bailie, and two Resident Bailies of the Canongate, whom they appoint annually.

In 1160, Fergus Lord of Galloway, who had been a munificent donor to the Abbey, and afterwards became one of its Monks, died within its walls, and was solemnly interred near the High Altar.

In 1177, a National Council was held within this Abbey, upon the arrival of the Pope's legate, to take cognizance of a claim made by the Church of England to the submission of the Scotch Clergy, founded upon the terms of a treaty extorted by the King of England from William the Lion, whom he held a prisoner, as the price of his liberty. The Council rejected the interference of the Pope, and asserted the perfect independence of the National Church.

In 1206, John Bishop of *Candida Casa*, or Whithorn, in Galloway, who had long submitted to its monastic austerities, died here; as did also the famous John of Garnt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1381.

The fourteenth Parliament of Robert Bruce, was held within the Abbey in 1328-7; and, in the same place, a parliament was held by Edward Baliol in 1333-4.

Robert the Second occasionally resided within the Abbey, as did James the First, whose consort was delivered in it of male twins, one of whom was his successor, James the Second. That Prince was also crowned when a child, married to Mary of Gueldres, and buried (in 1460) within this Abbey, where he first saw the light.

In 1469, James the Third was married within the Abbey Church to Margaret, daughter of the King of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and there also, in 1503, the marriage of James the Fourth and Margaret of England was celebrated—an event which led to the union of the two Crowns, James the Sixth having, in 1603 succeeded to that of England, as the lineal descendant of Margaret, (the daughter of Henry the Seventh), who was his great grandmother.

In 1565, Queen Mary and Henry, Lord Darnley, were married in the Abbey Church; and there, in 1590, the Queen of James the Sixth was solemnly crowned. The coronation of Charles the first, as King of Scotland, which was conducted with extraordinary pomp, also took place there in 1633.

The ecclesiastical annals of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse are exceedingly scanty. From the time of James the Sixth down to that of James the Seventh, it was occupied as a parish church by the inhabitants of the Canongate, who seem to have used the ground eastward of it, comprehended within St. Anne's gardens, as a burial ground; while during the same period and subsequent to it, some of the more wealthy inhabitants and several distinguished individuals were interred within the walls of the Abbey itself, where reposed the ashes of Princes whose brows had been graced with the royal diadem of Scotland. For twenty-years, during the reigns of James

the Sixth, and his ill-starred son Charles, the English Liturgy was read within the Church; but the incurable horror which the nation had and still have of Episcopalian forms, led to a sudden discontinuance of the practice. In 1659, the Marquis of Hamilton, who was at Holyroodhouse, in the character of Royal Commissioner, empowered to negotiate with the Covenanters, intended to have the Liturgy read as usual in the Church, in his own presence; but he had an intimation sent him from the people, whose zeal had been kindled to excess by their preachers, that if he made the attempt the officiating clergyman would assuredly be murdered. Such was the temper of the nation at the time, that the Marquis deemed it prudent to abandon his intention.

Previously to this, viz. in 1633, Edinburgh had been erected into a Bishopric by Charles the First; on which occasion, he, by Charter, annexed to the new See the Church of Holyroodhouse; and appointed its minister one of the prebendaries of St. Giles. By the same deed he granted to the Bishop of Edinburgh and his successors, for the upholding of their dignity, the houses, precincts, and yards of Holyroodhouse; and also the superiorities, feu-duties, and rents, then in the right of the Crown, of the remote baronies and parishes which once belonged to the Abbey. This Charter was afterwards ratified by Charles the Second.

James the Seventh, who, when Duke of York, had long resided in the Palace, conceived the design of converting the Church into a Chapel-Royal, for the accommodation of the Royal Household, and providing it with a throne for the Sovereign, and stalls for the knights companions of the most ancient and noble Order of the Thistle; with which design, he, in 1687, issued a mandate to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, directing them to deliver up the keys of the Church to the Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor. The mandate was complied

with ; and the improvements contemplated by the Monarch were executed in a style of becoming splendour. Not only were a Throne and Stalls erected, but the Church (now a Chapel-Royal) was provided with a mosaic floor of marble, and a fine organ, and ornamented with armorial devices and Saxon inscriptions of almost unequalled beauty. High mass was performed within it, which excessively exasperated the populace, who, availing themselves of the Revolution which broke out soon afterwards, forced their way into the Chapel, after overpowering a military guard, and tore down its costly ornaments, despoiled parts of the floor of its marble, and, setting fire to its combustible materials, left nothing but its bare walls ; nay more, with a fury altogether demoniacal, and a disrespect to their native Princes, which is no part of the national character, they tore open the Coffins which contained the mortal remains of David the Second ; James the Second ; Prince Arthur, third son of James the Fourth ; James the Fifth, his first Queen, Magdalene of France, and the duke of Albany, his second son ; also of King Henry, (Lord Darnly.) They had even the unparalleled baseness to sell the lead of which the Coffins were made, leaving the bodies, or rather the bones which once belonged to them, exposed to profane view. The public authorities, however, caused the bones to be collected and inhumed ; and they are now deposited in the royal vault, which is secured by strong doors, the keys of which are kept by the Barons of Exchequer. In Arnot's* time, the head of Queen Magdalene and the skull of Darnley had been stolen ; but the thigh bone of the latter remained, a proof of the vastness of his stature.

No use has been made of the Abbey since the Revolution, excepting as a cemetery for the illustrious dead. The build-

* See Arnot's History of Edinburgh

ing, however, still continues a Chapel-Royal ; and is provided with four Deans, who are ministers of the Established Church.

The events we have narrated, refer chiefly to the endowments of the Abbey, as a religious establishment, and the fluctuations its fortunes underwent in consequence of changes in the ecclesiastical polity of the Kingdom. We have yet to notice some events connected with its history, which affected its form and appearance as a fabric. But first we may observe, that of the Abbey, as it once stood in the pride of its overflowing wealth,—strong in the direct support of the State, and the superstitious veneration of the people—with its cloisters, dormitory, refectory, and other comfortable appurtenances, only the nave, which was the western division of the conventual Church, seems to have survived the period of the Earl of Hertford's hostile irruption in 1544, of which we shall speak hereafter. It is that part which, as we have already mentioned, was repaired by James the Seventh, and converted by him into a Chapel-Royal, and still exists as such.

The Abbey, it is probable, at one time covered most of the ground upon which the adjoining Royal Palace stands, and of that which is now occupied as a royal garden, as well as part of the open ground to the eastward denominated St. Anne's gardens.* It was approached from the west, under a portico

* An attentive observer, who surveys the ground to the east of the Chapel, will easily perceive the foundations, indicated by green mounds, of some parts of the original building, destroyed as above. The ground thereabouts seems to have been used at a remote period as a cemetery ; for, at every occasional excavation, vast quantities of bones are dug up. Some workmen about two years since, in clearing out what appeared to be the overwhelmed remains of a cloister, found a skull, which had been used by the religious tenant of the little cell as, at once, the pedestal of a crucifix, and useful for the direction of his ghostly studies. That these were its purposes was proved by a hole in the apex of the cranium, and the appropriate legend, in old faded characters, over the brow,—“ MEMENTO MORI.”

of pointed arches, surmounted by turrets, which stretched across the foot of the Canongate, and was taken down so lately as 1755. The Conventual Church, (of which the present Chapel-Royal is a portion) was upon the north side of the Abbey, and extended as far eastward into St. Anne's gardens as the length of that Chapel. It was built in the form of a cross, the transept, (of which there are still some vestiges,) forming its north and south branches. In the line of the transept, and centre of the Church, was a square lantern lower, resting upon four large ground pillars, and having lofty connecting arches. The part eastward of this tower formed the Choir and Lady-Chapel. When what remains of this, the Conventual Church, stood entire, the centre of the nave and its side aisles, seem to have communicated with the transept, the former by a lofty arch, into which the present east window has been built; and the side aisles by lancet pointed arches, in which, although now built up, beautiful specimens of screen work may yet be observed, especially on that which terminates the north aisle. The centre and side aisles of the nave were separated by a row of clustered piers, nine on either side, supporting eight equilateral pointed arches; above this row was another of smaller equilateral pointed arches, double in number, and subdivided by lancet pointed arches, springing from small clustered piers. This formed the front of a gal-

We were informed, that the poor man who found this ghastly but curious memorial, took it up, and, wiping off the mould, made an attempt to decipher the inscription, while the more ignorant of his fellows flocked around him, to hear what he could make out. He found great difficulty in deciphering it; but at last read out to his patient audience, " mair—mcn—the—morn ;" which struck the whole circle, and more especially the Irish part of it, with surprise and indignation, as, before they took time to reflect, the whole business appeared to them as an announcement of their master's intention of sending an additional supply of labourers next day, in order to get the work more speedily finished. The skull is now in the possession of Sir Patrick Walker.—*Walks in Edinburgh.*

lery over the side aisles; on the top of which was a row of still smaller arches, open towards the inside of the Church, forming a private communication with either end of the building in the thickness of the walls. The roof was vaulted with groins and intersecting stone ribs, the same as those of many other ancient churches and chapels in the Gothic style. On the exterior of the south side was a range of flying buttresses, and on that of the north side one of upright buttresses, with canopied niches and pinnacles. Most of these buttresses, as well as the under ranges of windows are still entire, but the upper windows and gallery, and the pillars and arches of the north side of the interior have been destroyed by one in the catalogue of calamities which have befallen the building, and which we now proceed to detail.

In 1332, the army of Edward the Third despoiled the Abbey of its shrines and gold and silver vessels. It is remarkable that the English soldiery, though no doubt fully imbued with the superstition of the age, seem to have had no scruple, but, on the contrary, were ever eager to plunder and even destroy the religious buildings of Scotland, sacrilegious as the action was in the eye of the Church. In 1385, the Abbey was burnt to the ground by the forces of Richard the Second. By whom it was rebuilt does not appear; but by Abbot Crawford, who was Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, and died in 1483, it was greatly embellished, and provided with the flying buttresses of which we have spoken. In April 1544, the Earl of Hertford invaded Scotland, when the Abbey and the adjoining Palace were nearly reduced to ashes by his soldiery. The choir and transept of the Church and lantern tower were utterly destroyed, and nothing but the nave (now the Chapel-Royal) left standing. A curious brazen font, in which the royal infants were usually baptised, was carried off by Sir Richard Lea, the Captain of the Eng-

lish pioneers, who presented it to the Church of St. Albans, after causing to be engraved upon it a vain-glorious memorial in barbarous Latin, which, being translated, runs thus:—

“ When Leith, a town of good account in Scotland, and Edinburgh, the principal city of that nation, were on fire, Sir Richard Lea, knight, saved me out of the flames, and brought me into England. In gratitude to him for his kindness, I, who hitherto served only at the baptism of the children of kings, do now most willingly offer the same service even to the meanest of the English nation. *LEA, the Conqueror*, hath so commanded. Adieu, A. D. 1543, in the 36th year of King Henry VIII.”

After his victory of Pinkie, in 1547, the protector, Somerset, inflamed with hatred of Catholicism, despatched two of his generals to harass the monks, and pillage the Abbey; but the former had fled with their valuables, and the warlike apostles of the new Faith had to content themselves with stripping the roofs of the Church and Palace of their lead, taking down the bells, and committing a few other amiable outrages.

On 18th June, 1567, only two days after Queen Mary's first imprisonment, the Earl of Glencairn was deputed by the then governing faction to lay waste this unfortunate Abbey, by destroying its altars, pictures, and statues, which, in the language of the day, was called purging it of the monuments of idolatry. This his Lordship did very effectually.

* Sir Walter Scott, in his *Border Antiquities*, observes upon this transaction, “ No doubt, this mighty hero, who had achieved so glorious an enterprise as that of taking away a brass font in the midst of the tumult occasioned by a conflagration, hoped to inform posterity of his renown, by the memorial engraven upon the trophy won by his exploits; but, alas! ambition knows not its own destiny; the victor's spoil became in its turn the spoil of rebellious regicides; for during the civil wars that raged under the unfortunate Charles, this sacred emblem of conquest was taken down and sold for its weight, and ignobly destroyed.”

The Church remained in a rather desolate state, though used parochially, until 1633, in the reign of Charles the First, when, from an inscription above the west door, it appears to have undergone some important repairs. It was then, most probably; that the large east window, which, evidently is comparatively modern, was constructed. The mullions and tracery of this window were loosened by a great storm, and fell down in 1795; but were replaced in 1816.

We have already noticed the great improvements effected upon this Church by James the Seventh, when he converted it into a Chapel-Royal; and the subsequent havoc committed in it by the rabble at the period of the Revolution.

It was scarcely to be expected that, jealous as the new royal dynasty were, immediately after their accession, of the hereditary attachment of the Scotch to the exiled family, they would cherish much regard for a building, which was an interesting vestige of the departed greatness and magnificence of the Stuarts. However, upon the accession of his late Majesty, that jealousy subsided; and was succeeded by more magnanimous and generous feelings. In 1758, the state of the Chapel Royal attracted the attention and excited the regrets of the Barons of Exchequer, who contracted with a tradesmen to have it newly roofed; but the stupidity and avarice of this tradesman hastened the destruction of that which the patriotism of the Barons had designed to preserve. Instead of providing it with a slate roof, which was as much as the walls could sustain, he put upon it one of flagstones; and, as might have been foreseen, the enormous load fell in, bringing away with it the roof and upper stone gallery. This happened in the winter of 1768.

From that time the Chapel remained a dreary, roofless, weather-beaten ruin—its walls, “furred o’er with hoary damps and mouldering slime,” standing as a melancholy memento of the perishable nature of every thing human. But the anxiety,

of the Barons of Exchequer for the preservation of this building was again awakened in 1816, when they ordered certain repairs to be executed, calculated effectually to prevent, for a time, its farther delapidation.

The auspicious visit of his present Majesty to Scotland in 1822, brought the venerable edifice under his gracious notice. He could not but be solemnly affected by its decayed and neglected appearance, as he reflected on what it had been,—that within its walls several of his royal progenitors had been crowned, and the nuptials of others of them celebrated, and that there, after they had “shuffled off their mortal coil,” not a few of them had been consigned to the dust. Neither could he but feel, that he could not make a more grateful return to his Scottish subjects for their affectionate reception of him, than by restoring to their original grandeur, both the Palace and the Chapel-Royal,—objects hallowed to the nation by the recollections connected with them. Acting from the impulse of his own princely feelings, his Majesty directed the complete renovation of both those buildings; to accomplish which £4000 yearly, for a period of six years, out of the Crown Revenue for Scotland, have been appropriated. The improvement of the palace has been far proceeded in, and when completed, that of the Chapel-royal is expected to commence.

Of the many tombs within the Chapel-royal, we deem it proper to notice only the few which are at all remarkable.

In the south-east corner is the Royal Vault, unornamented, and strongly secured. It contains the remains of David the Second; James the Second; Prince Arthur, the third and infant son of James the Fourth; James the Fifth; Magdalene of France, his first Queen; Arthur, Duke of Albany, his second and infant son; Henry, (Lord Darnley) the husband of Queen Mary; and Jane, Countess of Argyll, natural daughter of James the Fifth, and half-sister of Queen Mary, with whom she was

supping along with Rizzio on the night that wretched man was dragged, shrieking, from her Majesty's presence, and, in despite of her prayers and tears, savagely butchered.*

In that Vault also, were deposited the remains of the Duchess de Grammont, a scion of the Bourbon family, and in the

* The following interesting account of the Royal Sepulchre, is to be found in the manuscript notes of a search, preserved in the Advocate's Library :—" Upon ye xxiv of January MDCLXXXIII, by procurement of ye Bischop of Dumblayne, I went into ane vault in ye south-east corner of ye Abbey church of Halyrudehouse, and yr. were present, ye Lord Strathnaver and E. Forfare, Mr Robert Scott, minister of ye Abbey, ye Bishop of Dumblayn and some uthers. Wee viewed ye body of King James ye Fift of Scotland. It lyeth within ane wooden coffin, and is coveret wyth ane lead coffin. There seemed to be haire upon ye head still. Ye body was two lengths of my staf, with two inches more, that is twae inches and mare above twae Scots elnes ; for I measured ye staf with ane elnwand efterward.

" Ye body was coloured black with ye balsom that preserved it, which was lyke melted pitch. Ye Earl of Forfare tooke the measure with his staf lykewayes. Yair was plates of lead, in several long pieces, louse upon and about ye coffin, which carried ye following inscription, as I took it from before ye bishop and noble-men in ye isle of ye church :—

" ILLVSTRIS SCOTORVM, REX JACOBVS EJVS NOMINIS V. ETATIS
SUE ANNO XXXI : REGNI VERO XXX : MORTEM OBIIT IN
PALACIO DE FALKLAND 14 DECEMBRIS. ANNO D—NI MDXLII,
CVJVS CORPVS HIC TRADITVM EST SEPVLTVRE.

" Next ye south wall, in a smaller arch, lay a shorter coffin with ye teeth in ye skull.

" To ye little coffin in ye narrow arch, seemeth to belong yis inscription made out of long pieces of lead in ye Saxon character :—

**JACOBUS JACOBUS REGIS
PRINCEPS**

**Primo-genita Regina Scotia, Sponsa Jacobi V
Regis. A. D. MDXXVII OBIIT.**

" Yair was ane piece of a lead crown, upon ye syde of whilk I saw two floor de leuces gilded ; and upon ye north syde of ye coffin lay two children, none of the coffins a full elne long, and one of them lying within ane wod chest, ye other only ye lead coffin.

" Upon ye south syde, next the King's body, lay an grete coffin of lead, with ye body in it. Ye muscles of ye thigh seemed to be entire ; ye body not so long as King James ye Fyft, and ye balsam stagnating in sum quantity at ye foote of ye coffin ; yair appeared no inscription upon ye coffin.

" And at ye east side of the vaults which was at ye feet of ye other

quite of the Count d'Artois, now King of France, when he, during the Revolutionary crisis, had apartments assigned him in Holyroodhouse. She died in March 1803, aged thirty-four years. In the autumn of 1825, a Corvette belonging to the French Royal Navy, was despatched to the Frith of Forth to receive on board her remains, and convey them to France. They were accordingly removed from the vault, and conducted, with due pomp and solemnity, by a procession of gentlemen of distinction, including the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to Newhaven, where they were put on board the Corvette. The removal, and ceremonials attending it, were directed by and conducted at the expense of the Duke of Hamilton, Hereditary keeper of the Palace, with whom the illustrious deceased was remotely connected. The Lord Provost afterwards received a letter from the Duke de Grammont, the widower of the deceased, expressive of the grateful sense he entertained of the honours paid to the remains of his consort, by the authorities of the Scottish capital.

In the middle of the passage leading from a door which opens from the N.E. corner of the quadrangle of the Palace, is a flat square stone, having upon it a shield with faint traces of Saxon characters. This, very absurdly we think, is said to mark the tomb of Rizzio. His murderers despised, as well as hated him too much, to have assigned so dignified a spot for his sepulture.

Within the vestry, which is in the N. W. and only remaining tower of the Church, is a superb monument, of Parian marble, to the memory of Lord Belhaven, Chamberlain to

coffins, lay a coffin with ye skull sawen in two, and ane inscription in small letters, gilded upon a square of ye lead coffin, making it to be ye bodye of *Dame Jane Stewart, Countesse of Argyll*, MDLXXXV, or yairby, for I do not well remember ye yeare. Ye largest coffin, I suld suppose to be yat of Lord Barnleys, and ye short coffin, Queene Magdalene's."

King Charles the First. On an altar tomb is the recumbent statue of his Lordship, arrayed in his robes of State, the right arm rested upon a cushion, and the left grasping the pommel of his sword. Within the arched recess, which is supported by Corinthian pillars, appears a Latin inscription.*

Near the remaining east pier of the north side, is the tombstone of James Douglas, Lord Carlisle and Torthorwald, (who was killed in an affray on the streets of Edinburgh in 1606), and of Agnes Caryle, his spouse, who was the heiress of Torthorwald.†

* The following is a translation of it, "Here are interred the remains of Robert, Lord Viscount Belhaven, Baron of Spot, &c. Counsellor to King Charles, and most intimately in favour with him, because formerly he had been most dear to Henry Prince of Wales, and Master of his horse. But he being dead, and Charles his brother now reigning, he was made Chamberlain to the king's household, and entertained with a singular degree of favour, and advanced to great honours and wealth. In his youth he enjoyed the sweet society of Nicholas Murray, daughter to the Baron of Abercainy, his only wife; who lived with him not above 18 months, and died in child-bed with her child. When grievous old age came upon him, (as weary of bad times and customs), withdrawing himself from the noise of the court, he returned to his country. He nominated Sir Archibald and Sir Robert Douglass, baronets, sons to his eldest brother, to be his heirs, dividing equally amongst them all his lands and goods, except some legacies; and they erected this monument to his memory as a token of their gratitude.

"Nature supplied in him by sagacity, what his mind wanted of education. He was inferior to none in a good capacity and candour. He would soon be angry, but was as soon calmed. This is one thing he had in his life, which scarcely could be alike acceptable to all; for loyalty towards his prince, love to his country, kindness to his relations, and charity to the poor, he was singular. In prosperity he was meek and moderate; in adversity his constancy and magnanimity prevailed to his very end. He died at Edinburgh the 12th day of January, from the incarnation of the Messiah 1639, and of his age 66, being the third year above his great climacteric."

† The following inscription appears upon it:—"Heir lyis ye nobil and poton Lord, James Douglass, Lord of Cairlell, and Torthorall, vha marrid Daime Elieizabeth Cairlell, air and heritrix yalrof; vha vas slaine in Edinburghe ye xiiii day of Ivly, in ye zeier of God 1606. vas slain in 48 ze. L. I. D. E. C."

Farther eastward is a monument to the memory of Dr Wishart, the good Bishop of Edinburgh, who ended a truly evangelical life in 1671. The Latin inscription upon it, (which we do not choose to quote) is in as bad taste and as hyperbolic as his own manners were pure and simple. In it he is designated "*Doctor Sophocardius*," the latter word, of Greek derivation, signifying Wise-heart; a wretched pun upon his name.

On the east side of that monument is the cenotaph of George, nineteenth Earl of Sutherland.* Here also are deposited the remains of William, the last Earl of Sutherland, who died at Bath in 1766, after he had completed his thirty first year, and of his Countess Mary, who pre-deceased him only sixteen days, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. They were the parents of the present Countess of Sutherland (premier peeress of Scotland), in her own right, and Marchioness of Stafford.

* "To the memory of the most illustrious Lord George Earl of Sutherland, Lord Strathnaver, &c. heritable Sheriff of said lands, and lord of the regality thereof; one of the Keepers of the Great Seal, under the most renowned Prince KING WILLIAM, one of the Lords of Privy Council, and the 19th Earl descended in a right line from ALLAN, Thane of Sutherland, whom MACBETH, in the rage of his usurping tyranny, about the year of Christ 1057 made away with, for endeavouring to restore the Kingdom to Malcom III. lawful heir to the Crown. His mournful widow JEAN WEMYSS, eldest daughter to David Earl of Wemyss, erected this monument of everlasting fame.

"To the defunct Earl she brought forth John, now Earl of Sutherland, and Anne, Viscountess of Arbuthnot. And to her former husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, eldest son to the Marquis of Douglas, she brought forth Archibald, Earl of Forfar, and Margaret, given in marriage to the Viscount of Kingstoun. Five other children of the said Lady Dowager died in their nonage. The Earl himself was born in his own Castle of Dornoch, 2d November 1633, and died at Edinburgh, 4th March 1703."

The Palace.

The exact origin of the Palace is involved in complete obscurity. It has to be observed, that the favourite residences of the Scottish kings were, for a long period; situated north of the Frith of Forth. The cradle of the monarchy may be supposed to have been Dunstaffnage in Lorn. By successive conquests from the Picts, who were undoubtedly an aboriginal Celtic nation, the Caledonians of the Romans, the boundaries of it were rapidly extended both towards the north, east, and south, till they comprehended the whole of Scotland. This extension was first towards the north east; and it was not until a much later period, that the territory south of the Forth, which had been alternately subject to the Picts and the Anglo-Saxons of Northumberland, was finally wrested from the latter by the Scots, and incorporated with their monarchy. While, therefore, the Scottish Kings had at very early periods their Palaces at Inverlochy, Inverness, Dunkeld, Scone, and, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, at Dunfermline, which is near to the northern shore of the Frith of Forth, we have scarcely a memorial of a royal palace on the south side of that estuary, till some time after the Stuart Family, upon the demise of Robert Bruce, had mounted the throne.

Mid-Lothian, down till the time of David the First, and even afterwards, seems to have been one immense forest, which was visited by different kings, only that they might enjoy the pastime of hunting; and, for their accommodation, they had a fortalice erected at Royston upon the south shore of the Forth, below Edinburgh, (the massive ruins of which are still to be seen) which, in modern phrase, might be called a hunting

lodge. For a more permanent residence, no doubt, they had the Castle of Edinburgh, which the best informed historians suppose to have been originally constructed by Edwin, the Saxon Monarch, who had pushed his conquests northward to the shores of the Forth, (and hence they deduce the name of the City); and, indeed, after Edinburgh had become the capital of the Kingdom, notwithstanding the erection of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, its Castle continued a royal residence, even so late as the reign of Queen Mary, who was delivered of her son James the Sixth, in one of its rooms.

Though we read in ancient chronicles of Princes being born, and royal marriages solemnized at Holyroodhouse, we are not thence absolutely to infer that there then existed a palace there. Monasteries, at least well endowed ones, were invariably provided with apartments for the accommodation of visitors of every degree; and the Abbey of Holyroodhouse having been founded and richly endowed by a King of Scotland, we may suppose that the royal family would at all times have been welcome guests within its sacred walls. It was not the only religious house in which our Kings, before the many stately palaces they latterly possessed were built, occasionally lodged; for it was in the Monastery of the Blackfriars at Perth that James the First and his Court resided, when he was barbarously murdered.

The first express mention we have of a palace at Holyroodhouse is in the account given by Young, the herald, of the marriage within the Abbey of James the Fourth to Margaret of England, in 1503. He states, that "after all reverences doon at the Church, in order as before, the King transported himself to the *Pallais*, through the clostre, holdynge allwayes the Quene by the body, and hys hed bare, tyll he had brought her within her Chammer." After all, however, the name of *Pallais* may have, at that time, been loosely applied

to a part of the Abbey which was allotted by the Canons for the residence of royalty.

However, this much is certain, that James the Fifth, in 1525, built a palace at Holyroodhouse, containing three great towers; which building still exists, and now forms the north-west part of the modern palace. At the same time, he inclosed, for a park, the whole of that romantic and mountainous region in its neighbourhood, including Arthur Seat and Salisbury Crag, with a stone wall, about three miles in circumference.*

It is probable, however, that James, in building this palace, only completed one which it appears had been begun, during his minority, by the Duke of Albany, Governor of the Kingdom, who, we are told in the diary of Marjoribanks, a citizen of Edinburgh, built *part* of a palace here. The same worthy Citizen mentions another fact which, of itself, may originate a train of doubts and conjectures, namely, that the same Governor, in 1516, confined the Earl of Home in the "*auld tower of Halterudhous*," before he consigned him to the block; which tower, for aught we can know, may have been either a part of, or distinct from the Abbey.

As we stated in our account of the Abbey, both Palace and Abbey were burnt down during the minority of Mary. The former was soon afterwards repaired and greatly enlarged; but whether the enlargement was caused by new erections,

* The whole of this park, as well as the Palace and Abbey and their immediate precincts, is a sanctuary for debtors, and also, (as has been lately decided) for their effects against the execution of civil process. This privilege rests upon consuetude and not upon written law; and the principle on which it is maintained, is respect to the presence of the Monarch, who is supposed, by a fiction of law, to be actually inhabiting the Palace at all times. The Abbey, formerly, had its *girth* or sanctuary for criminals, like other religious houses; but it may well be doubted whether it extended beyond its own immediate precincts.

appears very questionable. The distracted state of the kingdom at that time, and the difficulties Government had to contend with, scarcely admitted of much attention being bestowed upon architectural improvements; and, as the Reformation was achieved shortly after, we rather incline to the opinion, that the exterior buildings of the Abbey must have been simply incorporated with the Palace. This seems the more probable from the then irregular form of the Palace, and from a part of it, thus enlarged, having actually stood upon ground which once must have been occupied by the cloisters.

The Palace, when Mary, upon her return from France, took possession of it, contained no fewer than five courts. The first was in front of the building, and was bounded on the north by the King's garden wall, and on the west by the Keeper's house, outer Porch, and porter's lodge. The second, which was inclosed by buildings, was on the site of the present Palace. On the south, there were two smaller courts, similarly inclosed; and on the east, there was another, where once stood the cloisters of the Abbey, on the spot now occupied as a garden.

About the time that James the Sixth returned from Denmark with his bride in 1590, some repairs were made upon the Palace, under the direction of Inigo Jones. It then became James' favourite residence; and here his Queen was delivered of Prince Henry Frederick, whose premature death occasioned so much grief to the two nations, and the Princess Elizabeth, who was married to the unfortunate Elector Palatine of Bohemia. In the time of Cromwell, great part of the Palace was destroyed by his soldiers. But, on the Restoration of Charles the Second, that Monarch directed a complete renovation of it. In consequence, the present superb fabric, which was designed by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, a

celebrated architect, was begun and completed in 1671-8 by Robert Milne, mason.

From that period downward to the present, the Palace has never been visited by a reigning Monarch, with the exception of his present Majesty. When the Duke of York, afterwards James the Seventh, found it necessary to withdraw from England, on account of the popular feeling excited by the pretended Popish plot, he took up his abode here; and, notwithstanding the violence of his public measures, as Vice-regent, he took the most effectual method, by the condescension and affability of his manners, of winning the affections of the Scottish nobility. The entertainments he gave to them were frequent; and, if we are to trust to the chronicles of those days, it was by his Duchess, and his daughter, the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne, that the use of *tea* was first introduced into Scotland.

When the army of the Chevalier, Prince Charles, in 1745, occupied Edinburgh, he took possession of Holyroodhouse; and fixed his residence in the apartments contained within the old portion of it built by James the Fifth. Not long afterwards, the Duke of Cumberland, upon his return from the battle of Culloden, occupied the same apartments, and slept in the bed which had been used by Charles.

About the year 1790, the palace underwent a substantial repair, by order of the Barons of Exchequer; and shortly afterwards it afforded an asylum to the Count D'Artois, (now King of France), and his sons the Dukes D'Angouleme, (now the Dauphin) and De Berri, with others of the French nobility. His Royal Highness, while he resided there, had frequent levees, which were extremely splendid; and melancholy as the reflection was, still to Scotsmen it was an agreeable one, that the heir of that powerful Monarchy betwixt which and their own, a league had subsisted, without interruption, for

many centuries, was accommodated, during the eclipse of his fortune, in a style becoming his high rank, within the palace of their native Princes. His Royal Highness, family and suite, took farewell of Holyroodhouse in 1799.*

In 1822, his present Majesty having intimated his gracious intention to visit Scotland, several important repairs and improvements were made upon the palace for his reception. In particular, the apartments of the second storey of the south side of the Palace, were thrown into one, and converted into a presence chamber, which was superbly fitted up; and at the west end was erected a sumptuous throne, which was brought by sea from Buckingham House. His Majesty arrived in Leith roads on 14th August, 1822. His magnificent reception at Leith and at the boundaries of the City, the enthusiasm with which his presence was hailed by all classes of his subjects, the rejoicings which they indulged in, and the benignity of his Majesty's whole manner, live too vividly in the recollections of all, to require being particularly dwelt upon. Suffice it to say, that having landed at the pier of Leith on the 15th

* The following is a letter addressed by his Royal Highness, on the occasion, to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh:—
Edinburgh, August 5, 1799.

"GENTLEMEN.—Circumstances relative to the good of the service of the King my brother, making it requisite that I should leave this country; where, during my residence, I have constantly received the most distinguished marks of attention and regard, I should reproach myself were I to depart without expressing to its respective magistrates, and through them to the inhabitants at large, the grateful sense with which my heart is penetrated for the noble manner in which they have seconded the generous hospitality of His Britannic Majesty. I hope I shall one day have it in my power to make known in happier moments, my feelings on this occasion, and express to you more fully the sentiment with which you have inspired me; the sincere assurance of which, time only permits me to offer you at present.

*To the Lord Provost and
 Magistrates of the City
 of Edinburgh.*

(Signed) CHARLES PHILIP."

of August, he arrived, in his state carriage, at Holyroodhouse, escorted by the Royal Archers, as his body guard ; a number of the Highland clans in the costume and armour of their country, and several corps of dragoons and yeomanry cavalry, and attended by all the Officers of State for Scotland, most of her nobility, and the Officers of his Household. He entered the royal gateway amid the roar of artillery from the Castle, the Caltonhill, and Salisbury Crags, and the more deafening shouts of his people.

The same day he gave audience within the Palace to the different Scottish Officers of State, and to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh ; after which he held a Privy Council.

His Majesty, during his stay in Scotland, resided at Dalkeith Palace. But, on the 17th August, he held a levee in the Palace, which was splendidly attended by the whole nobility, who were not detained from it by age or indisposition, and most of the gentry and public functionaries of his ancient Kingdom, who tendered to him their homage. On the 20th of the same month, he held a drawing room, when the Palace exhibited a scene refulgent with the female beauty of Scotland. His Majesty once privately visited the apartments through which he was conducted by the Hereditary Keeper, the Duke of Hamilton ; and was deeply affected as he viewed those occupied by the unfortunate Mary. On several other occasions during his stay, the Palace was honoured by his Majesty's presence.

We have now to speak of the architecture of the Palace. It is a beautiful fabric, uniting the different orders of Roman Architecture ; and is of a quadrangular form, having an open Court of ninety-two feet square in the centre. It has two fronts, a western and an eastern, to the first of which only there is an approach. At each extremity of the western front

is a large castellated square tower, four stories in height, strengthened by three circular towers at its exterior angles, rising from the ground to the battlements. The one upon the north end is the most imposing, and is the original part of the Palace built by James the Fifth, whose name may still be traced on a tablet inserted in a recess of the N. W. Tower, "Jac. Rex V. Scotorum." The one upon the south has been built so as strictly to correspond with it. The two towers are connected by a lower building of two storeys, with a flat roof and balustrade, which afford to the spectator outside a view of the very elegant pediment which surmounts the centre of the east side of the quadrangle. In the centre of that connecting lower building is the grand entrance to the Palace, composed of four Roman Doric columns, with high plinths, and corresponding entablature, under which appear the Royal Arms of Scotland, surmounted by a unique open pediment, on which are two reclining figures. Over the centre of this open pediment is an octagonal tower, with pillars of the Corinthian order at its angles, terminated by an imperial crown. This tower contains the public clock of the Palace.

Passing through this gateway, the visitor enters an arcade on a level with the ground, which surrounds the area or inner court, and has nine arches on each side, divided by fluted Doric pilasters, with a corresponding entablature all round, having the Scottish thistle, crown, sword, and sceptre, placed alternately on the frieze between the triglyphs.

The east, south, and north sides of the quadrangle are of three stories. Between the windows of the second story is a range of Ionic pilasters; and between the windows of the third a range of pilasters of the Corinthian order, with their respective entablatures.

The east side of the area alone presents, in its centre, a pedi-

ment, and displays, within its tympanum, in alto relievo, the Royal Arms of Great Britain, as borne in Scotland since the Union.

The eastern front of the Palace, which is to be viewed from St. Anne's Gardens, consists of three stories, each having seventeen windows. Between the windows of the three stories are ranges of pilasters, the first Doric, the second Ionic, and the highest Corinthian, corresponding with those of the inner court. The entablature of each being continued uninterruptedly along the whole extent of the front, the effect is at once chaste and magnificent. This front, in consequence of the royal order for repairing the Palace and Abbey, has recently been completely renewed in its original style.

We now proceed to notice the interior of the Palace. The original portion of it, built by James the Fifth, is entered from the north side of the arcade ; and it, with part of the west front, is set apart for the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper, by whom it is occupied when his Grace is in Edinburgh*. A large staircase leads to a suite of rooms, which were inhabited by Queen Mary. The furniture of them, which is certainly antique, is said to have been used in her time. In her bed-room is shewn the state-bed, in which Prince Charles, and, after him, the Duke of Cumberland, slept in 1745-6 ; also a set of chairs, covered with crimson velvet and ornamented with coronets ; and a bed of Mary's, of crimson damask, bordered with green silk

* Formerly the Keeper of the Palace had his residence over the western porch of the Abbey, which stretched across the foot of the Canongate, bounding the outer court of the Palace on the west. As remarked before it was taken down in 1755, though part of its arches may still be traced on the wall of a building at the foot of the Canongate, which is now used as the Court-room and Jail of the Abbey, which has a distinct jurisdiction of its own, for offences committed against the inhabitants, or debts contracted within the boundaries of the Sanctuary.

tassels and fringes. Though much decayed, the present King, when he viewed it, expressed his surprise it was not much more so, considering its great age.

The ceiling of this bed-room is divided into compartments, each charged with the armorial device of some one of the blood-royal of Scotland; and its walls are covered with tapestry, the subjects which it represents being taken from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

In a wall of this room is a small aperture, opening upon a passage to a trap stair, which communicates with the apartments beneath. It was through this that Darnley and his confederates found access to the room, and from it to a small closet adjoining, when they came to murder Rizzio. The Queen, the Countess of Argyle, and Rizzio were supping at the time in that closet, from which he was dragged by the party, through the bed-room into the chamber of presence; before he reached which fifty-five wounds had terminated his existence. The entreaties of the Queen availed nothing to save the life of her favourite; and even her person, which he elung to, afforded him no protection.*

In the closet we have been speaking of, are shewn the

* The following account of this affair is very characteristic; it is contained in a letter addressed by the Earl of Bedford and Thomas Randolph to the Privy Council of England:—

“ Upon the Saterdaye at nyghte, nere unto viij. of the clocke the King convoythe hymself, the Lord Ruthen, George Duglas, and two other, thorowe his owne chamber by the previe stayers, up to the Quene's chamber, yoinge (going) to which ther is a cabinet abowte xij footes square, in the same a lyttle lowe reposinge bedde, and a table, at the which ther were syttinge at the supper the Quene, the Lady Argyle, and David with his cappe upon his heade.

“ Into the cabinet ther commethe in the King and Lord Ruthen who wylled David to come forthe, sayinge that ther was no place for hym. The Quene saide that yt was her wyll. Her haws-bonde answerde that yt was agaynste her honor. The Lord Ruthen saide, that he sholde lerne better his deutie, and offeringe to have taken hym by the arme, David tooke the Quene by the blyghtes

armour of Darnley and his son James the Sixth; also Queen Mary's dressing-box.

In the first flat of this suite of apartments, *i. e.* those contained in the ancient part of the Palace, there are some good portraits &c.; those of James the Fourth, (a head); Mary of Guise, the mother of Queen Mary; Cardinal Beaton, (a head); Queen Mary, when the youthful bride of Francis the Second of France; the same, as she appeared at her execution; the Duke of Lennox, father of Darnley; the Regent Murray; John Knox, (a half length); James the Sixth; Philip the Second of Spain, in armour; Lord John Belasys; one, supposed by some to be of Darnley, by others of Prince Henry, second son of James the Sixth; James, First Duke of Hamilton, beheaded in 1649; Charles the Second; William and Mary; and the Countess of Cassilis; also a view of the City of Venice. The tapestry represents the battles of Constantine the Great:—Up stairs, there are pictures of Jane Shore, Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, the Battle of the Boyne, &c.

These upper apartments, communicate, on the east side, with the Picture Gallery, which occupies the whole length of the first floor over the arcade, on the north side of the court, from which it may be entered by a staircase at its

(folds) of her gowne, and put hymself behynde the Quene, who wolde gladlye have savid hym; but the King havinge loosed his hands, and holdinge her in his armes, David was thruste owte of the cabinet thorowe the bedde chamber into the chamber of presens, wher were the Lord Morton, Lord Lindesaye, whoe intendinge that nyghte to have reserved hym, and the nexte daye to hange hym; so maynie beinge abowte them that bore hym evle wyll, one thruste hym into the boddie with a dagger, and after hym a greate maynie other, so that he had in his boddie above Lv. wonds. Yt is tolde for certayne that the King's owne dagger was lefte stickinge in hym. Wheather he stroke hym or not, we cane not knowe for certayne. He was not slayne in the Quene's presens as was saide, but yoinge downe the stayers owte of the chamber of presens."

north-east angle. It is 145 feet in length, 25 in breadth, and 18½ in height; and is lighted chiefly from the inner court, nine of its twelve windows overlooking it; the other three are at the east end of the room. The walls of it are adorned with the portraits of one hundred and eleven Kings of Scotland, most of them fanciful, though a few undoubtedly have been copied from originals. They were painted by De Witt, a Dutchman; and, though far from being first-rate specimens of art, they are as far from being so contemptible as some have represented them. In 1745, the troops of General Hawley, who, a few days before, at Falkirk, had disgracefully fled before a handful of half-armed Highlanders, employed their valour, while they indulged their antipathies, in slashing those pictures with their sabres. They were then quartered in the Palace. The pictures were, a good many years ago, repaired; and, after being removed from their hanging frames, fixed into the pannels of the wainscoating.

In this gallery the Peers of Scotland conduct the elections of their sixteen representatives in the British Parliament. While the Count D'Artois resided here, mass was regularly celebrated in it by the French priests, who were in his suite.

On the north side of the Picture Gallery, and on the same flat, are the lodgings formerly assigned to the Earl of Dunmore, but which are now occupied by the Duke of Hamilton. A celebrated painting by Mytens of Charles the First and his Queen going a hunting, in which is introduced the celebrated dwarf Jeffrey Hudson, holding a spaniel in a leash, was formerly in these apartments, but is now removed to the country.

A small room on the north side of this part of the building is denominated the Crown-room; and the Regalia of Scotland were deposited here during his Majesty's visit, under the

charge of the Knight Marischal of Scotland, whose guards occupied the adjoining room.

Returning to the Picture Gallery, we leave it by the south east, and enter, upon the same elevation, an elegant suite of state apartments, which occupy the whole extent of the east side of the quadrangle. The festoons of flowers and foliage over the doors and mantle pieces are extremely elegant; the cielings are overlaid with stucco ornaments, which are rather massive; and the walls are wainscoated with oak. These apartments, both on the west and east side, were occupied by the Duke d'Artois.

Above these, in the northern division of the same side of the quadrangle, are the apartments allotted to the Argyll family. The southern division, and the adjoining rooms on the south side of the Palace, form the residence of the Earl of Breadalbane. Here are some very fine paintings, and a representation of the battle between Alexander the Great and Darius, done in Gobeline tapestry.

Returning to the flat beneath, we enter, by the south east, a passage leading to the grand hall of audience, which was fitted up, as we have before described, for the use of his present Majesty, who held a levee and drawing room in it. It occupies the flat above the arcade on the south side of the quadrangle; is 60 feet in length, 30 feet broad, and about 20 feet high.

The S. W. tower and adjoining apartments are occupied by the Earl of Strathmore, and are entered by a broad staircase at the south west angle of the inner court. Some of the rooms are very spacious, and seem to have been designed for levees.

used by his Majesty on his late visit) is seen to the right of the picture.

**PLATE III.—PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE,
FROM THE ROYAL GARDEN.**

This plate exhibits a north west view of the Palace, taken from the back of Queen Mary's bath, in the Royal Garden, with the beautiful Sun-dial in the foreground. The ancient part of the Palace built by James the Fifth, overlooks the Garden Wall, and forms a very conspicuous object from this point of view, with the remaining part of the west front, Arthur's Seat appears in the distance.

**PLATE IV.—PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE,
FROM THE EAST.**

This view is taken from St. Anne's Gardens, at the entrance to the Duke's Walk. The whole of the south and east fronts of the Palace and Chapel-Royal are seen from this spot. The great east window, and the flying buttresses on the south side of the Chapel, appear to great advantage, and form a fine contrast to the more modern architecture of the Palace. On the south front of the Palace is seen the private entrance. The Calton Hill, surmounted by Nelson's Monument, rises above the Palace and Chapel to the right; and on the left are seen part of the buildings of the Old Town, and the house occupied by the Governor of the new Jail, in the distance.

**PLATE V.—PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE,
INTERIOR OF THE QUADRANGLE.**

The whole sides of the interior of the Palace are three stories high, having a high roof with dormers or attic windows in the French style of Louis XIV. excepting the west (through which is the principal entrance) which is of two stories, and has a flat roof and double ballustrade. The three stories are en-

riched with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of Roman Architecture, and have a very pleasing effect.

The east side appears in the centre of the view, with its beautiful pediment, in the tympanum of which are the Royal arms of Scotland, which have been assumed since the Union. On the right are the windows of the State-room and anti-chamber, above the arcade; and a corresponding number of the windows of the picture gallery are seen to the left. The large lamp in the centre of the square was erected on the memorable occasion of his present Majesty's visit.

PLATE VI.—PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE,
VIEW OF THE STATE-ROOM.

In this room his Majesty held a levee and drawing room; and here, immediately after his arrival, the Regalia of his ancient Kingdom of Scotland, were presented to him with due solemnity. The throne, which is at the west end of the room, and was brought from Buckingham Palace, is splendidly gilt and covered with crimson velvet; on the back of the throne are two Cherubs supporting a crown; and a small, but neat footstool, is placed before it.

The canopy is richly carved and gilt, and is surmounted by a crown, with the Unicorn and Lion as supporters, and has but one fault (with some a very important one), that the Unicorn is placed on the wrong side for a state room in Scotland. The drapery at the back of the throne has a crown with the Royal initials, encircled in a wreath of oak, embroidered on it; the mouldings of the room and doors are gilded, and the walls are covered with crimson cloth, while the beautiful mirror above the fire-place on the south side of

the room, and the gorgeous hangings of the windows, convey at once an idea of the internal decoration of Royal dwellings, and more particularly that exhibition of it during the residence of ancient Scottish Monarchs in this Palace.

**PLATE VII.—CHAPEL-ROYAL OF HOLYROODHOUSE,
WEST FRONT.**

The west front is considered the finest portion of the surviving building, and is almost wholly covered with pannel work. This view includes the original grand entrance, the door of which is closed up, and the belfry, supposed to be one of two towers, which at an early period, flanked this entrance.

The door, is of the richest execution, and is very deeply recessed, having on each side, eight shafts, divided by bands, with beautiful capitals composed of birds and other grotesque figures; its lancet pointed arch has several highly enriched mouldings of open work flowers, beautifully carved, which are entirely hollow, having no support but the attachment at the sides, and the connection of the leaves themselves. The architrave within the arch, rests on small corbels, and has a succession of cherubs carved on it. The space above the architrave is faced with lancet pointed arches, supported by triple shafts with rich capitals.

The two windows above this door are of peculiar construction. They have each two small clustered columns connected by arches, below, and two very plain mullions, above the transom; the tops of the windows are each formed of the segment of a circle, and instead of tracery have six pendant fleurs-de-lis, which, either owing to defective workmanship or decay, ill correspond with the richness of the door beneath.

Between these two windows is a tablet with this inscription :

WE SHALL BUILD A NEW HOUSE
FOR MY NAME, AND I WILL
ESTABLISH THE THRONE
OF HIS KINGDOM
FOR EVER.

BASILICAM HANC SEMI
RUTAM, CAROLUS REX
OPTIMUS INSTAURAVIT
ANNO DONL

CIC. IDC. XXXIII.

The belfry is of three stories, about fifty-two feet in height and twenty-three in breadth. It is lighted from the upper story by four large windows, (one on each side), divided by a single shaft in the centre, and having two on each side of the window; the two outer shafts support the drop arch, the other three are connected by two minor arches, with a large quatrefoil above. The first and second stories are covered with pannel work on the west and south sides, so as to correspond with the west front of the Chapel, but the east and north sides are plain; a small semi-circular arched window appears on the first story of the north and east sides, which had formerly lighted that part of the belfry in which Lord Belhaven's Monument is erected, but are now built up.

PLATE VIII.—CHAPEL-ROYAL OF HOLYROOD-
HOUSE, INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

This plate gives a view of the splendid interior of the Chapel-Royal, with the great east window in the centre; part of the remaining piers and arches of the south wall, and the south aisle to the right; and the north aisle, with its two remaining piers, and the north wall to the left.

The east window is of five lights, crossed by a transom; the mullions which sustain it have trefoil heads, and feathered

quatrefoil tracery; the arch of the window is that usually termed the drop arch.

The portion of the south wall shows five of the arches which open to the south aisle, with their massive piers and richly foliated capitals; above, are the arches of the gallery, and small parts of the ribs of the groined roof. In the south aisle, between the first arch from the east wall is the Royal vault, strongly secured, and immediately to the west of it, is the Roxburgh vault.

The two broken piers in the centre are all that remain of the north wall of the body of the Church, the others having been borne down with the roof when it fell in 1768. Between these piers and the north wall is the lancet pointed arch terminating the north aisle, at the bottom of which is seen the beautiful pannelling or screen work, with a small door and niches on each side, that had formerly opened to the transept.

Below the windows of the north wall, are a row of small shafts with Saxon interlacing arches, and below the corresponding windows of the south wall, are a row of similar shafts with lancet pointed arches, thus combining a series of styles; in addition to which, in other parts of the building, we find the *Norman* arch with its zig-zag ornament, in a door of the south wall at the back of the royal vault; *semi-circular* arches in the two small windows of the belfry, and in a niche above the west door; another *semi-circular* arch with a crocketed *ogee* canopy, terminated by a finial, in the north door; *equilateral* in the remaining arches of the south aisle; *groined, acutely pointed* in the roof of the south aisle; *lancet pointed* in the great west entrance and the smaller arches of the gallery; *slightly pointed* in the windows of the north and south aisles; and *segment* or *flat* in the two windows over the west door.

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